DECEMBER 23

The Conservative Element. "You find no fault with the action of the Democratic party of the North, or of their Representatives in Congress, Mr. President," said a prominent Northwestern Democrat to Mr. Lancotn last week, "Ah, no," said the President; "the heartiest supporters of my Administration policy, at this time, are those who opposed my election; the most virulent opponents of it are those who heretofore have been my party friends."

Abolition Work.

"The Abolition members of the present Congress," truly says a cotemporary, "are playing the same part that the Secession members acted last year-they are turning the halls of Congress into sedition shops, in which disaffection is manufactured against the Government and the Generals of the army, and spread all over the country on the wings of the press. In conjunction with the radical journals they are laboring to bring the army into contempt, and to create division and mutiny in its ranks."

Another Arrest. The telegraph informs us that Hon, George W. Jones, of Iowa, late Minister to Bogota, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafavette by order of the Secretary of State. What is his offense? Is it disloyalty to the Administration? If the latter is his crime, why is it that Mr. Sew-ARD overlooks the offenses of the Indianapolis Journal, the New York Tribane, the Boston Liberator, and fully one-balf of the Republican press, for Mr. Jones could not rail more bitterly against the Administration than have these of-

Union Savers. The Chicago Times says that Democrats did not object to the appellation of "Union-savers" when it was applied derisively. They glory in it now when Union-saving requires greater sacrifices than holding meetings, passing resolutions, conducting election campaigns and voting at the polls. In the work they encounter their old en emies, still on the same side of "Union-saving" as formerly-who were formerly content to arm solitary negroes whom they had stolen from their masters and instructed to shoot everybody who should impede their progress, but who now propose to arm the whole race and instruct them to shoot the men, ravish the women and strangle the children of the South indiscriminately. Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, talks about the barbarism of slavery; we submit that this barbarism is civilization itself by the side of the savagery of Abolitionism.

The British Government Makes the

Issue of War or Humiliation. The arrest of the British mail steamer Trent, and the capture of Mason and SLIDELL by Capt. WILKES, were acts fully justified by the Republican party, and the Administration were almost frantic with joy even over news of the event. It can not be denied that the Administration fully approved of the act of WILKES, and this justifi cation was based upon the rights of belligerents under the laws of nations. Upon the day that Congress assembled, Lovesoy, of Illinois, proposed a vote of thanks to Captain WILKES for his arrest of these arch rebels, and the resolution was unanimously passed. Secretary Welles, in a formal letter, which must have had the approval of the Cabinet, congratulated the commander of the San Jacinto upon his brilliant exploit, and the great service he had rendered the country in arresting Mason and SLIDELL. In his regular report, Mr. Welles not only justifies the arrest of these rebels, but he stated that it was an act of generous forbearance, a precedent which would not be followed in case of similar infractions upon our rights by foreign Governments, that the Trent had not been captured and been brought into our ports as a prize. The Republicans generally ridiculed the idea that the English Government would regard the act of Captain WILKES as an insult to the British flag, and declared that if it did, it would not dare to demand redress, and the whipping of England, in case she should push the matter to the extremity of war would be but a breakfast job for our Goverument. And now the issue is upon us, which the more sagacious and cool headed citizens anticipated would be the result of the seizure of Mason and SLIDELL, under the circumstances which attended it. The English Government, in language mild and courteous, pronounces the act an infraction of maritime law, an insult to its flag, and demands the return of Mason and SLI-DELL. In case our Government declines this demand to place them as it found them, under British jurisdiction, then Lord Lyons and his entire suite are directed to cease official intercourse

with the Government, and leave the country.

The anxious inquiry now is, what will Mr. Lexconn and his Republican cabinet do? Will they, in the language of our Republican neigh bor, the Journal, "let England understand that the men who have whipped her twice can do it again," or, will they drop down from their stilts and humiliate themselves, the party they represent, and thus the nation, by yielding to the demand of our recice haughty foe as a military necessity? Rather than a rupture with England nam, we anticipate the Administration will comply with the requirements of the British Government for reparation. If such should be the case. under the circumstances which have attended the affair, what American citizen will not feel humbled by the weakness exhibited by the present representatives of our Government-their lack of sagacity and statesmanship? A very small boy could not have been more delighted with his first new top, or cut up more antics on the occasion. than did Mr. Lixcorx and his advisers upon the news of the capture of these two rebels. And how brave were their vauntings as to any anticipated difficulty with England therefor. They knew, or should have known, the sympathies of the English Government in our national troubles and an ticipated that this acrest, if upon no other ground, would be made a pretext for giving material "aid and comfort" to our enemies. Far seeing states manship would have prevented the issue now forced upon us, by promptly removing any just occasion for it. Suppose Mr. Lincoln had promptly, upon the arrival of the San Jacinto with Mason and SLIDELL, had sent them to their destination, even upon the very vessel that had brought them here, alleging that he had no fear of their machinations, and to show to the British Government and the world that he did not desire even to give the appearance of disturbing our existing friendly relations with that Government. That would have oeen a politic act not only, but to use a homely phrase, a center shot at the re bellion. But what can we expect when we have no statesmen at the head of the Government? The Republican leaders had made one victory-Masos and SLIDELL were captured and they were intoxicated with the triumph. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet had got a new top and child-like they must play with it. They couldn't see that it was a dangerous plaything. And now these men will do under menace the very thing which if they had voluntarily done, would have strengthened them and the Government. If we surrender Masox and SLIDELL, under the circumstances the case has assumed, it will be a confession of weakness by the Administration. Mr. Lincoln and the Cabinet have affected to underrate the character of the rebellion and the resources of the

rebels. From the beginning it has been given

people and our manufacturing interests. All this a war footing; she is prepared to throw large consideration at the present time: bodies of troops into the Eastern and Northern portion of our Republic; Canada is filled with armed men, and the frontiers of Canada are simply so many garrisons. Our commerce is at her mercy. In the Mexican Gulf there is a large British fleet, which could render our newlygained strongholds on the Southern coast untenable, and accomplish the destruction of the brave men at Port Royal, Hatteras, and Santa Rosa Island. She may break our blockade, and entirely nullify our expeditionary operations. With the Potomac virtually blockaded, and an immense army under Beauregard in our rear, Washington would probably fall. With the Chesapeake Bay open to any navy that may choose to enter; with a disloyal population in Maryland,

upon the Northern States. It may be in view of all these grave consider habits of the people ns, and the sad necessities of the case, that, A strong Federal power would find it imposin order to avoid a war which could only en 1 in sible, from the mere massiveness of machinery forbid!-but in a crisis like this we must adapt them to legislate as a confederation, so as to make ourselves to stern circumstances, and yield every us a united nation. The framers of the Constitution our foe, and offers to become our assassin, we ces, if established upon the right of Secession.

Republican Policy. arms shall be declared free, and every kind of property claimed or possessed by them shall be Southern people understand it, and will be wilit can be carried out, will be about tantamount ed, to accept it. terizes the prosecution of the war, and is its ob- of the power. ject, does it not as effectually strike down the tion that the Union is to be preserved; and the be carried out without subverting the Constitutution in form not only but in spirit, and comernment. Emancipate the slaves and confis. than we were before these troubles began. cate the property of the people of eleven or of the size of that now in the field to keep them in subjection. Is the Federal Government en-

The following is the Republican programme as Mr. Colfax develops it:

In Congress the sentiment amongst the Repubthree shades of opinion amongst really loyal men war into which the country has beer plunged by the traitors. The second, which goes to the other that proclamations should issue guaranteeing proto the rebels seeking to destroy this Government, and as a reflex of popular sentiment; their slaves shall be declared free, and every kind by the Republicans. Messrs. Lovejov, Ashlev. most radical of the party, cordially assented to whole country. this platform, on which, though not up to their advanced position, the contest could be fought while differs, regarded as fittle conservative, were willing to advance to it. It is said that not all of the Cabinet are quite up to this yet; but if the loyal masses emborse it I doubt if any of them will hold back. It is so manifestly just and deserved that I wonder that any one can hesitate as to its approval.

Calmness of the Administration. The Cincinnati Commercial thus discourses upon the quietude of those now in power at the na-

is felt in almost everything. The rebel flag can no longer be seen from the dome of the Capitol. It is true that when Jeff. Davis comes up to re- have brought us a flood of letters telling us view his troops at Centerville, the deep monthed welcome of the rebel guns put the air in a tremor. But that does not affect the nerves of the Presi dent and his Cabinet, and other great and good men. We are glad to know that Washington is calm. So settled a habit has this "quietude in official circles"—this steady reliance upon Proidence, &c.—become, that even the war news from England that startled the whole country as if an earthquake thundered by—failed to disturb the equanimity of our serene rulers, and the intelligence of a panic in New York was voted amus-ing How happy are they who, by the recolled-when the war began, stood back and left it to the ing How happy are they who, by the recollec-tion of well spent lives, and the consciousness of

Superintendent of Public Instruction .- et end it except in humiliation of the North and Perhaps there is no office in the gift of the peo-final disruption of the Union. It is this grand ple of Indiana of more importance than that of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The posi-es, that is moving them to a revival of the Demo tion should be filled by a man who has the interest of the rising generation at heart, and who would devote his time and energies in endeavoring to advance those interests. We know of no man better calculated or fitted for that position than E. C. Hibben, of Rush county. We therefore suggest that the name of Mr. Hibben be pretwo new moons, and five Saudays. out that the rebellion could easily be put down. | ble nominee for that office - Lafayette Argus.

Now if the Administration succumbs to the de National Unity and State Authority. nands of England, however courteonsly it may The professed object of the war is the preserbe worded so as to lighten the fall, after the jus-tification of the act of Wilkes, it will be saying Government, which, until the attempt to divide it, to the world that the entire energy and resources secured not only individual freedom and unexamof the nation are taxed to the utmost in the effort pled prosperity, but that unity of action which gave us national strength and greatness. These That the Administration will yield its position, ends were obtained by strict adherence to the we anticipate from the outgivings to that effect | National Constitution and respect for the rewhich have already appeared in the journals in its | served rights of the several States. The General interests. We will give one extract in evidence Government is the central power to which the thereof, and then, in the language of the Presi- several State Governments are tributary, but dent, let the administration "proceed in the while owing a common allegiance for pro-

great task which events have devolved upon" tection and defense, and those objects them, and calmly await the result. The follow- which a Union can best secure and proing appears in the Washington correspondence of mote, the States, in their separate capacity, JOHN W. FORNEY in his letter to his paper, the reserve and exercise independent rights and pow-Philadelphia Press, of last Thursday, which deers, not affecting those delegated to the General velops the drift of the present current at the Na- Government, but which has given to each State individuality in action and institutions. The England knows she is strong. This is our hour of weakness, and she may make it her opportunity to strike. She can now be arrogant and in sulting, for now her arrogance and insult can not be resented. The Northern coast is exposed to National Constitution in letter and spirit, if we her large and powerful navy; our towns are not hope to preserve the General Government, with fortified, and she may bring desolation upon our all the blessings it has conferred upon us as indishe knows. Her armaments are large and well viduals and a nation, in the following article, the appointed; her army has been increased almost to spirit and sentiments of which are well worthy of

Some of the Black Republican papers, claiming to be conservative, do not even yet enter into and understand the contest in which the Government is engaged. With these, it still appears to be a war by which the Constitution is to be overthrown, if necessary, for the preservation of the Union. Without entering into the discussion of that question, it seems to us perfectly apparent that the very idea of a Union without the Con-stitution is absurd. What has bound and united the people of this Government together has been the perfect and equal manner in which its provisions have been adapted to the nature of the country and the genius of the people.

The manner in which the States act in legitiwith enemies along the Virginia and Atlantic mate spheres, and the General Government over coasts, England could precipitate a fearful series all in a limited manner, has given to the whole of disasters, and, perhaps, with the aid of the that unity of action necessary in national affairs, Southern armies, turn the bloody tide of war and to each State that power of domestic legislation requisite from a diversity of climate and

liscomfiture, the Administration may be com and its complexity, to legislate upon the minutize pelled to concede the demands of England, and, of State affairs, while the frequently apparently perhaps, release Messrs. Mason and Slidell. God diverse interests of the States would not allow feeling of pride to maintain our existence. If with a wisdom that seemed inspired, adjusted contingency should ever arrive-and I am this in a manner that commanded the admiration only speculating upon a disagreeable possibility of the world. It is wrong to say the nationality en let us swear-not only to ourselves, but of the United States was an experiment. Its our children who come after us-to repay this power and unity had been recognized for seventy greedy, insolent and cowardly Power with the years on every sea and shore on the globe. To ution of a just and fearful vengeance. If attempt to establish the Union upon any other England, in our time of distress, makes herself basis would be futile. It would crumble to pie will treat her as a foe when we can do so un- as in the Southern Confederacy. If established trammeled and unmenaced by another enemy. upon a basis of a "strong government," its massiveness would be its destruction, unless the government was made a tremendous despotism, like Rome to show that its days would be numbered ber of Congress from the Ninth District, in a It would be impossible for Congress to regulate letter to his paper, the St. Joseph Valley Regis at Washington the internal interests of Califorter, thus defines the policy adopted by the Repub. nia, Oregon, Texas and Maine without crushing licans in Congressional caucus assembled, and out the spirit of freedom. The true and only which is to be incorporated into the laws passed rit of the Constitution. To depart from a tried, by Congress at its present session. Mark the successful plan for a novel experiment is anylanguage and design-the slaves of the rebels in thing but statesmanship. This plan has the confiscated to the Government. This policy, if ling, once the despots now ruining them are crush-

to the total emancipation of all negro slaves, vexed questions—especially the slavery question. and the confiscation of all property in It leaves it to the States, except in cases where the Southern States, for who can doubt before the States and State authorities abdicate their this war is ended that all the white citizens of the authority, or military exigencies, necessary alike South, who are capable of bearing arms, will be for the State and United States, demand an interference for their ultimate preservation. This actually engaged in the rebellion against the exigency is only temporary, and will pass away General Government? If such a policy charac- with the occasion that called forth the exercise

Union men of the South as the Rebels? And departures which radicals in the so called Southwill it not effectually and permanently consoli- ern Confederacy, and in the North, advocate, are date the South against the North, which must alike hostile to the Union. We would like to see the tone and temper of some of these radiresult either in separation or in the subjugation, cals changed. Loud denunciation, bitter recrimtion of one section or the other? The Republi- ination, and violent demagoguery, have saved no can policy, as announced by Mr. Colfax, cannot nation, and ruined many. We believe that a wise consideration of the Constitution is as essential as armies. After this storm we look for a peaceful settlement of the question by a firm pletely changing the character of our Gov- reunion, making us stronger, wiser, and better

twelve States and it will require a standing army The Revival of the Democratic Party. In every part of the country the sentiment is expressed and felt by the great body of the gaged in a war for such an object? It is high people who have the true interests of the country time for all those who sincerely desire to preserve at heart, that the only hope of the restoration of our institutions to consider whither we are drift- the Union as it was is in the ascendanc, of the Democratic party, which has ever had for its standard the banner of the Constitution and the Union, would give confidence to the loval people of all sections of the country that constitutional lican members as to "what shall be done with the rights would be respected and the guarantees of slaves?" seems to be harmonizing more than ap the Constitution faithfully maintained. If the peared possible a month ago. There are evidently ship of State was again guided by Democratic on the subject. The first would demand the utter principles, policy and men, it would be the rainabolition of slavery as being guilty, in addition bow of hope and the promise of peace and reto all its previous wrongs, of causing the civil union to all who have respected our Government as the most beneficent ever vouchsafed to any extreme, would require that slavery, as the great people. This result can only be accomplished institution of the South, should not be touched; by the early and thorough reorganization of the that the fugitives should be returned by the army; Democratic party, and everywhere we see evitection to that and all other "rights" of the slave dences that the necessity of this work and the States, thus seeking to purchase the loyalty of determination to accomplish it, pervades the the border States-and the third is the middle public mind. The Chicago Times refers to the ground between the other two, which, without subject in some well timed remarks, which we that as slavery has proved an element of strength | copy, as applicable to all sections of the country.

The Democratic State Committee of Rhode of property claimed or possessed by them shall be Island have just held a meeting and resolved to confiscated to the Gavernment, thus proving to "put again into working order the old Democratthem and the world that we are in carnest in our ic party," as being "the surest and speedlest way determination to crush out this rebellion and to of dealing political death to those chiefest and punish those engaged in it. After two nights de- most powerful enemies of the Union and the pate in caucus, and considerable private discus- Constitution, the Abolitionists." That being the sion, this last ground was unanimously adopted sentiment of the Democracy of Rhode Island, it perfectly harmonizes with the Democratic senti Bingham and others, who are regarded as the ment of the Northwest, and we doubt not of the

In the Northwest the sentiment was wonderout successfully in the field and before the loval fully strong, and it is purely a popular sentiment people at home, and will give it their hearty aid; It lacks development, because the opportunities of development have not occurred, though some adications of it were disclosed in the recent State election. We, as journalists, see and feel more of it than appears on the surface to the casual observer, and through our business correspondence. Letters come to us daily from the seven Northwestern States, and numerous of the writeas advert to the condition of the country and assert their belief that there is but one way out of the difficulties which threaten the national existence, and that is through the Democratic party. In every instance where the Times has The authorities at Washington are calm. It is suggested the necessity of a revival of the Demcious to learn that the most lofty confidence ocratic party as essential to the national salvation, a responsive chord in the popular heart has seemed to be touched, for the return mails

how certainly we have given expression to the feeling of the Democratic masses. Now the Democratic masses are always inabolitionists, who made the war, to carry it on having in the rectitude of their intentions an unfailing source of philosophical and religious confailing source of philosophical and religious confederate capital, and the chief northern cities would lie at the mercy of the Confederate armies. The men, the party, who have made the war, can neves, that is moving them to a revival of the Demo cratic party preparatory to the elections of the

> About twenty hundred old papers can be had at this office. Price, 25 cents per 100, December of the present year will have

The Skirmish at Mumfordsville. The Louisville Democrat gives the following ditional particulars of the brilliant exploit of the 32nd Indiana, Col. Willieli, at Mumfordsville: Eight companies of the 32nd Indiana regiment, ol. Willich, were sent across the river as a pickt guard. On the south bank of the river is a power should ever interfere in political matters out half a mile, and then the timber begins.

imber, the enemy made an attack. ome three hundred and fifty in one body. Upon force of eight companies succeeded in rallying, mand of Lieut. Saxe, of Cincinnati. A company of cavalry surrounded them and ordered Lieut.

Saxe to surrender. His reply was, "Never." people. It is to be hoped this is not true.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will make a little suggestion,—and for so doing I hope I will not be He was armed with two revolvers, and it is stated | called a traitor, for my home is in Indiana, and I

bank of the river, fired three shells at the enemy.
One went over, another fell short, but the third went directly to the mark. The 36th ladiana the sections no compromise can be made, then and 16th Ohio regiments were sent to their re-lief, but the battle was ended and the enemy in a treaty of offense and defense, or at most neufull retreat before their arrival. To the glorious trality between each, when either section and 32nd belongs all the honor of this brilliant en foreign powers have difficulties, with the free navment is as follows:

rounded and fifteen missing; the latter are sup- it is to interfere in our uently we report them as killed.

at the time of the retreat.

pair of revolvers and a saber to each man. completely surrounded, there would have been tion of but three deaths in the 32d.

Proclamation of Gen. Phelps. One of the most extraordinary documents in the shape of a military proclamation, since the mmencement of the present war, is the proclamation of Gen. Phelps, issued at Ship Island, ter saying that, "contrary to my private inclinations, I again find myself among you as a mili- the army are so numerous you can searcely find tary officer of the Government," he makes a bold room in your paper to publish them. Perhaps

"We believe that every State that has been dmitted as a slave State into the Union, since the adoption of the Constitution has been so been as long in the service. Our men are not admitted in direct violation of the Constitu- much at newspaper correspondence. Indeed, if

"We believe that the slave States which exare, by becoming parties to that compact, under it. We have seen very rough service; and it is the highest obligations of honor and morality to to tell you of the effect of that service that 1

Consequently, according to the theory of this renowned General, all the slave States admitted made our condition public, though petition after reality. ince the Constitution was adopted, are now out petition have been sent to high officials begging of the Union, because the nets of Congress ad- them to take us away from here. nitting them were unconstitutional. The States n rebellion have not secoled; they never were

can not any longer be tolerated!

der the sun." If the old Patriarch could make of a soldier's life. This day three more graves his appearance among us about this time, we are are to be dug, and to night three more soldiers inclined to the belief that he would "acknowl will sleep beneath the sod of Kentucky. Toedge the corn," and confess that General Phelps's morrow, in all human probability, three more proclamation was really something new .- Cin. graves will be dug and three more of our regi-

Col. Fonke and Negro Spies.

On the floor of the House of Representatives, Col. FOURE, of Illinois, speaking of the profrom his lines, said:

Mr. Fouke (opp.) of Ill .- Having served with he army, and being stationed at Cairo at the ime this order was made, I will state that the ofmost wise and salutary. The affusion made by the member from Pennsylvania as to the lovalty and fidelity of the slaves, is wholly untrue. I myself was misled by the false representations of a slave on the 7th of November last. I and my egiment were led into an ambuscade by one of hese runaway slaves. Every word said about hese blacks is untrue as to their fidelity and lovalty. I state facts as they exist, and the whole army will stand by Gen Halleck to the last upon that order. I repeat what has been said by the centleman [Mr. Blair] that the blacks did come to Cairo and into the camp to sell produce, and on their return communicated the situation of our army. They did this at Paducah and at oth-These facts I know, and every man in the army can substantiate what I say. I sent one of these spies to General McClernand, who, I know, had revealed the position of the camp when we were surrounded by 40,000 or 50,000 of

What Illinois Has Done. The following are the figures showing the roops Illinois has put in the field:

The Governor of Illinois announces, in a let- tion in the hands of Gov. Morton and see how ter written on the 12th, that he is engaged in dising six thousand stand of new and superior rms, and is receiving daily "the fourteen hatteres of artillery obtained from the Secretary of War during my last visit to Washington, conconsisting of eighty-four guns, with projectiles caissons, harness and all equipments comple e." He also informs the people "that arms of a su-

ufficient to supply all our unarmed regiments." Jesse D. Bright.

This gentleman made a brief statement in the senate, on Monday, in response to a resolution which was introduced proposing to expel him for eason. He said:

perior quality will at an early day be received,

It is proper that those most interested in my osition here in the Senate should know something as to the truth or falsity of the charges that are making against me through a licentious press, early as June last, and the work of appropriating some of which presses, I understand, have reorters in this gallery. He said the reason be had not attended the

Senate regularly, was an indisposition which confined him to his room. He concluded by say-

In this connection, allow me to say that, after service of seventeen years in this body continuously, I am not conscious of having said any-thing or done anything inconsistent with the duty of an American Senator, an American citizen, or a gentleman. I court investigation into all my acts, public and private. If this matter goes to the Committee, I shall avail myself of the opportunity of explaining this whole transaction.

OLD ABE'S DANCING .- The Leavenworth Con-

The Monroe Doctrine-A Plan for the Settlement of Our National Willi-

EDITOR SENTISEL: I have heard for many

ears past all Americans declare that no foreign

ge field, which extended back from the river on this continent. I believe such were the teachings of President Monroe, and was a part of what The 32nd, not suspecting any danger, were scat-tered in squads of fifteen and twenty, with their bayonets in their belts. On arriving near the creed of all Democrats, and I believe would be so held to day, had they the reins of Government They numbered two regiments of infantry, a in their hands. Our Republican friends will no ttery of six guns. It is a worder that that the doubt say they are ready to meet England or any whole force was not cut to pieces. At the com- other power, should they interfere in our present mand they began to rally till they had gathered quarrel with the Southern States. That is all his body the cavairy made a dash, but they held very well, but what are they doing to prevent inheir ground, and, drawing their bayonets from terference by foreign powers in Mexican affairs; heir belts, managed to kill a number of horses and or do they not hold Mexico to be a part of this men. Without falling back one foot the entire continent? Some reports say the Washington nd stood their ground bravely, fighting like ti- Government is going to unite with these foreign gers. At one point in the field was a haystack, powers in settling Mexican matters, perhaps to the twelve of the 32nd were stationed in com-

that he shot eight of the cavaly, when he was have no interest in any place else. Her people pierced with eight or 1 ite shots and fell. Of the are my people, her loss is my loss, her greatness twelve men, ten were filled, while fourteen of and grandeur I will share, while her misfortunes. the cavalry, with the horses, were completely should any ever come, will be mine alike with all other citizens. Suppose we send Commissioner Captain Stone's Louisville battery, on the north to meet others from the South, with power to regement, except so much as was done by Cap- igation of all American waters included. By ain Stone's battery. The result of the engage | such an arrangement we can put the " Monroe doctrine" in operation. We could turn our army The 324 Indiana lost thirteen in killed, thirteen North, annex Canada, and teach England what sed to have become mixed up with the 36th Three months, from the first day of Janu ndiana or 16th Ohio; of the thirteen reported ary 1862 is all the time we would require, and killed, two were alive when the train left, but the "John Bull's" power on this continent would surgeon thought they could not live, and conse be "played out" for ever more. The Southern Confederacy, could also put the "Monroe doc-The loss on the enemy's side was sixty-two trine" in operation. She could march her army killed, besides Col. Terry, of the Texas Rangers, into Mexico, meet the triumvirate, England and three prisoners taken. The number of France and Spain, and "clean them out" in that younded is not known, and they were carried off section, annex Mexico to the Confederate States and send foreign powers back howling from this Fourteen horses were found dead on the field. hemisphere. We can do both easily, and teach The sixty-two killed, as well as Colonel Terry, these kingly chaps what it is to mix in where were buried vesterday morning by our forces. they are not needed. If something like this The Texas Rangers are reported as being su- should be carried out we can have two great perb riders, well armed, with Enfield rifle, one nations on this continent, alied for offense and defense, with a good prospect of a reunion within The firing by the infantry and artillery is rep. five years. Then, Mr. Editor, the honest Gersented as being very poor, often falling wide of man could exclaim in the fullness of his heart, the mark. Had it not been for the ten killed by . Mine Got, mine Got, what a country, and what the cavalry at the hay-stack, where they were a peoples!" Such also would be the exclama-Yours, A CITIZEN.

December 19th, 1861. Our Army Correspondence -- Condition

of the 33d Regiment at Crab Or-

CRAB ORCHARD, KY .. December 13th, 1861. EDITOR SENTINEL: I presume the letters from you have been troubled as little by communications from this regiment as any other that has we had had ever so much inclination to write, we sted as such at the adoption of our Constitution. have very seldom been in a condition to gratify write this letter. No one else seems to have

The condition of the 33d is truly distressing There are not, this very day, over 100 well men After disposing of those States that were ad- in the entire regiment. True there are more nitted unconditionally, General Phelps declares than that number in quarters who, through a that the other slave States are under the "highest dislike to going to the hospital, do not report bligations of honor and morality to abolish themselves sick at the morning roll call; but yes slavery." This bey will no doubt proceed to do terday morning the number actually reported by the Orderly Sergeants was five hundred and forty General Phelps next proceeds to convince the men! Since the beginning of the month over beople of the South that slavery is entirely thirty have been buried, making an average of wrong-that it degrades white labor, and that it two each day. As many as five have died in one day and night. I have lost four out of my com-We shall now have a new order of things. pany. Other companies have fared much worse General Phelps has wiped out everything that |-some a little better. Yesterday I visited our has been adopted by Congress since the forma. grave yard. Thirty-three newly-made graves tion of the Constitution, relative to the admission (three being from other regiments) told their sad of slave States, throwing them back into a terri tale. Three new graves were then being dug and this morning their occupants are sleeping Solomon said that "there was nothing new un. the sleep of death beyond the toils and privations ment placed in their narrow home. Scores are yet dangerously sick and many more must die. One Lieutenant has died. Col. Coburn has been lying dangerously ill at Lexington. Lieut. Col. Henderson, worn down with the cares of the regiment, took to his bed yesterday, and Maj. priety of Gen. HALLECK's order to exclude slaves | Manker is nearly tired out. The whole regiment looks careworn and discouraged and matters de

This state of fasts were reported to Gov. Morton. He sent out a number of eminent physificers and soldiers there looked upon this order as cians-some to help us out of our troubles, and others to investigate and report. The latter have gone back after having pledged their influence to have us removed from here. Gen. Thomas has also had medical gentlemen here to look at us.

Last night an order came for our sick to be moved to Camp Dick Robinson. Every one here was thunderstruck. The order, if obeyed, will will be equivalent to moving the whole regiment, for every man who is not sick, is needed to attend, one way or the other, to those who are, Camp Dick is not fit for a well regiment. There are not buildings sufficient to hold fifty sick men, besides it is not healthy there. Our regiment left it once before, because our men were all "taken down." To take our sick men back there, when nearly every one believes that it will result in the death of scores, looks like a murderous move. But the key to the mystery has been furnished in the fact that some man down there is to be enriched by the move. He owns a little and he wants to rent, has a few bushels of corn to sell and perhaps keeps bust-head whisky. It will be a dear price paid for those articles if the sick are sent there. Bad as we are doing here it would, in my judgment and the judgment of every man in, or in any way connected with the regiment, be ten times as bad to move us to Camp Dick; but the sick have not gone yet. We trust in Providence and the good sense of some Go and read the official reports of our condi-

B. H. Potk,

Of Co. F, 33d Indiana regiment. Our Army Correspondence-The 14th at Phillipi-The Peculiarities of the Western Virginians. PHILLIPPI, VA., December 12, 1861.

MR. Epiron: Promises to write, as a general rule, are made with the mental reservation that they will be kept or not as may suit the convenience of the party; but all such rules have their exceptions, hence this letter. About one week since the 14th Indiana occu-

pled this post, and last evening Gen. Reynolds and staff arrived. We found a large number of a sufficient number to accommodate the regimen with quarters commenced at ouce, during which time it became necessary to displace some half dozen or more squatters who had possessed themselves with the best buildings before our arrival. and thus all are comfortable for the winter if allowed to remain.

Information received before our arrival had prepared us to encounter the strongest secession elements here and hereabouts, of a very harmles Government. Many allege that they have n taken any active part or hore arms, but voted for the dismemberment of the Union, and regarding their transgressions as very pardonable, appear confidently to the authorities for protection of A few years ago we were so unfortunate as to be present at a dancing party in the flat town of Springfield, Illinois, and there were treated to the hideous sight of A. Lincoln, in "all promenade." We dely the most enthusiastic advocate of saltatory exercises to see Old Abe on a ball-room floor without having his most primal principles severely shaken. Tears of anguish fill our eyes as were call that terrible evening.

to be entirely conscious that our soldiers are gallant men and if they should war upon them it will not be with death dealing in-struments or things. In appearance they are less genteel and cleanly, even in their best tomac. attire than are your household domestics —There is no truth in the bold assertion by when employed in their ordinary duties, and to Vanny Pair, that a deaf man was recently cured one who has been accustomed to civilized life by the judicious use of dumb bells.

it is painful to see both men and women in their of their sockets. In justice it ought to be added, they are a slight improvement upon the savage, but that improvement consists chiefly in clothing the person after a fashion and the partial observing pull his hat over his eyes." ance of the recognized proprieties of lile; but this . -Col. Mulligan has not a very high opinion has not reached that degree of civilization which of Home Guards. He thinks them like the regards the woman as something more than a Wide Awakes, "invincible" in peace and "invisiconvenience to hear children and perform the ble" in war,

The F. F. V.'s of this part of Virginia fully our grain to have any difficulty occur understand that "woman and the ox" are doomed two countries." to labor, while the "man and deg" consuit their

The President does not desire that this war shall become remorseless in its character, but then the President with all his varied experiences has never played soldier in Western Virperpetuating a state of society such as here exists, as an apple pie.

and perpetuated it will be antil some "remorsewould answer should our soldiers be removed; coast. but if they remain, the art or science, whichever it be, of multiplication or perpetuation will con-tinue to be understood and practiced.

Ever since reaching here our soldiers have been amused with arrivals from the countrywith men and women coming flocking into town for the purposes of "trade"-some bringing pies, ome endeavoring chandestinely to introduce a little "bust head red rye;" others, without any visible article of traffic, but who seem to be quite busy and as much interested as those who are lugging around their baskets, crying "pies for sale," save that they don't cry their wares. One of the boys has furnished me with a list of

" (dried)..... " (scarce)..... Blackberry Chicken, (picked)..... (cooked) of the purchaser.

history of the country as the "precise spot" of you," asked the Botanist blandly, "can any where the Federal forces first encountered the of you tell me why Uncle Sam, after the Mexirebels after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. can War, was like the King of Bavaria when en-The affair is known here as the " Phillippi races." amored of the late Countess of Landsfeldt? Col. Scott, of Georgia-the rebel mag proved Botanist, "that it was because he had to pay himself a regular secesh, both in speed and bot-tom, far outstripping his competitor; but Uncie Vanity Fair. Sam bagged the stakes, to-wit, viz: tents, arms, ammunition, &c., meluding one piece of artillery, an unique specimen deserving particular mention. It was made by detaching a musket barrel from the wood work and mounting it on wheels, and was doubtless moved from place to place by yoking a live Western Virginia secesh in the shafts; and from this doubtless originated the idea of the celebrated humbug-the " Coffee- nati Gazette say that Carille's speech creates gen-Mill Gun"-a full battery of which, if properly eral dissatisfaction and disgust. His remark that planted and vigorously manned, would suffice to if the war should be waged to overthrow slavery, guns differ chiefly in the motive power employed; ed hardly less than treasonable, the latter a mule being substituted for the

The 14th are a merry set, and belonging to the F. F. F's, which being interpreted means, they are always ready for fun, frolic or fight, and every night regularly, the violin and bones are heard scoursing eloquent music from a dozen or more buildings, and the dance goes merrily on until the inevitable tattoo is sounded, when lights go out and all is quiet until reveille; but it is hard to Committee have recently had their attention be cheerful when we reflect that the noblest and called to the case of a Pennsylvanian who confor a people who will not fight for themselves and firewood at \$4 a cord. It is said he procures the who at heart are opposed to the exertions being whole supply from trees already felled by Govmade to preserve them from despotism. Indiana eroment, which he pays fifty cents a cord for cuthas just cause to be proud of her troops, and the ting. It is then transported to the camps by reputation they have earned -- but we cannot avoid Government wagons. The inventor of this little thinking, that this usefulness would be increas plan thus clears, if our information be correct, ed by forming them into regular brigades and ap- \$3 50 per cord. pointing to the command of each, an officer from our own State, instead of sending one regiment here and another there, as if the object was to says: will ever have full confidence in him. If they are ties required of each State. kept together under one command, the highest hopes of their friends for officers and men would be fully realized, but separated and detached as usefulness in a measure destroyed.

Take all the antecedents of Gen. Reynolds oth before and since the war, his coolness, his courage, his administrative ability, his sagacity, and no man gives greater promise of success, or deserves more of his State. Then why not so use him as to result in the greatest good to the State and nation? Why not put him in command of an active division of troops? Indiana, as a matter of justice, is entitled to double her present number of Brigadier Generals, and, at his prophecies have failed. If it is his judgment the very least, three Major Generals, and her troops feel that resort should not be had to other States until this material of our own State, suitable and desirable, has been exhausted. Let our good evidence to the contrary. troops fight under our own men, and when they succeed, as they will always, let them enjoy the success. Let our own people feel proud of them-selves and their State, without being compelled to remain in obscurity because commanded by superior officers, (made from Lieutenants of the regu lar army,) foreign to her soil, and who do not participate in our State pride, and have no sympathy | the late foreign news in relation the arrest of Ma-

Such is the say of one Hoosier on the subject; let all others say Amen. This letter is a queer medley, written very hastily, but it serves to redeem a promise. Take ject of which is the emancipation of slaves.

2nd. A war with England, if detached from it and make the best you can of it.

Yours truly, For the Daily State Sentinel. Sanitary Condition of our Troops.

Ma. Epiroa: There is much said in the public journals and elsewhere about the enormous amount of sickness now prevailing among our offender. volunteer troops. The causes are legion and 4th. A war for the restoration of the Union will continue unabated until the present inefficient medical department of the United States is thoroughly purged of its fogy materials. The medical department reorganization upon

the sick for weeks and months stretched out on blankets with a little straw under them, is a relict of barbarism only justified in a savage region bevolved in a war with a foreign power, and were on for the scarcity of means for properly treat-ing the sick soldier, but here in a land of trict is concerned, we know to be a base slander. reach home in two days travel, there can not be the least apology offered in extennation for keeping sick soldiers in hospitals which are deficient in everything that constitute the comforts for the invalid. The establishment of post hospitals at convenient points along our loyal border beautiful to the first that the far will be at the formal loss were taken at Indianapolis. This, pitals at convenient points along our loyal border would enable the regimental surgeons to dispose of those patients whose disease is considered incurable. The patient would be better off, his friends would then have a convenient opportunity of seeing him, and, if practicable, removing the patient home. It would also relieve the army of an engagement of case of forward movements. encumberance in case of forward movem Humanity as well as economy demands that our hospital arrangements should be ample, and should comport with the general improvements of the age, instead of being subject to the charge of glaring old fogvism.

Springfield Democratic.—Bemis, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected in Springfield, on Monday. It is in every quarter evident that the Democratic and conservative elements are rallying, with renewed confidence, to the support of the Constitution and the preservation of the country. It is the party of the Constitution now, as it ever has been—and in accordance with its principles, must the present difficulties be eventually settled.—N. H. Registler.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Somb and mortar rafts are being built at Baltimore for Gen. Burnside's use in clearing the Po-

thread-bare and dirty garments moving around with awkward and gawkish gait, with eyes Maine regiments was losing a man daily by the

-There is a Gaelic proverb: "If the best man's faults were written on his forebead, it would make

drudgery and menial offices necessary for man's -The Commercial Bulletin hopes "there will be no trouble with England; it would on soginat our grain to have any difficulty occur between the -An old sailor, at the theater, said he supposed that the dancing girls wore their dresses balf mast as a mark of respect to departed

modesty. -To Make LEMON PIE OUT OF TURNIPS .ginia for thirteen dollars per month and grub, or Pare and boil the turnip, add a teaspoonful of he would be puzzled to find any good reason for tartarie acid and a cup of sugar; season and bake

-The interior of Australia, heretofore regardpreventive measures are adopted, such as ed as a mere desert, has been discovered to contaking life or otherwise, which would be prefer- sist largely of fertile regions, with some like able is somewhat doubtful, perhaps the otherwise lihood of a good region existing in its northern

-The Legislature of Alabama has appropriated \$6,000 for the purpose of arming the 48th regiment of Alabama militia, at Mobile, with pikes and bowie knives. The pattern is said to

be formidable and destructive. -A Washington letter announces another grand military wedding, with twelve bridesmaids nd as many groomsmen-one of them the Count de Paris. The ladies consider that a "movement" worthy of attention, and hope that other martial wooers will soon "make an advance."

-Speaking of frauds in army contracts, the Louisville Journal says:-"There is no plantation in our State where the slaves are as poorly regiments, of Gen. Nelson's division, when they passed though our city."

-Mr. Charles Effet, the well known civil en 35 gineer-a graduate of West Point-has written 40 and caused to be distributed among the members 40 of Congress, a pamphlet on the war, in which be 40 criticizes, "pretty severely, Gen. McClellan's 50 policy of conducting affairs so far."

-WHAT'S IN A NAME ?-Trinity Episcopal (cooked) 1 90 Church, Trenton, N. J., has lost two rectors And the other articles from 25 cents upwards and since the commencement of the war, both having downwards, according to the liberality and taste gone as Chaplains. It is a singular fact tha they both bear martial names, the one being Rev. Great country this-and a wonderful place is Mr. Camp, and the other Rev. Mr. Drumin.

Phillippi. It has already acquired a place in the -ABOUT AS BAD AS THEY MAKE -"Can any Incle Sam entering the old Union war horse, Not one was impolite enough to guess it, of Gen. Morris, Jeff. Davis & Co. backing the back course. "Then, let me tell you," resumed the

-Hon Jeremiah S. Black, formerly Attorney General, and last Secretary of State under the Buchanan administration has been elected by the udges reporter for the United States Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin B. Howard, who resigned on account of his secession proclivities.

-The Washington dispatches to the Cincin sperse a flock of geese. The two species of our army would meltaway by desertions, is deem secesh—the difference being more in name than

-A New York merchant recently returned from Richmond, makes an interesting statement, in which he says that business is generally suspended at the South; and the people of the con ederacy are a unit for secession; a general wish is expressed there that this country may become involved in a war with England, growing out of the Muson and Slidell seizure.

-A SHARP CONTRACTOR .- The Investigating best men are here and wearing their lives away tracted to furnish the trans-Potomac camps with

-BE PERPARED .- The New York Herald

support and give confidence to more doubtful It is the part of wisdom for our Government ops. A proper State pride demands that they be to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. placed in such a position as to give to them The greatest efforts should at once be made, the greatest proficiency and add most to the repu- without the loss of a day, to put our seacoast tation of our men and State-"united we stand, and lake defenses in the most effective condition divided we full." Gen. Reynolds had under his of defense; and our local militia should be more charge a Brigade, the 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th, fully armed, equipped and drilled in the use of in whom he had full confidence and who had and artiflery and heavy ordnance. These are the du-

Here is a new field for the energy of Governor Morron, and a new field for contractors. Michthey are, all feel their efforts paralyzed and their | igan City, our lake port, should at once be put in a state of defense.

- Secretary Seward gave it as his opinion on Tuesday, in conversation with a prominent Englishman, that there would be no war with Great Britain. This is important information, coming as it does from a source at once so high and wel

issue. Secretary Seward is evidently no seer, as all there will be no war with England, judging from his atterances in the past, it would with us be

> For the Dully Sentinel. Democratic Meeting. GREENCASTLE. Dec. 18 .--

MR. EDITOR: The Democrats of this city held a caucus last evening to take into consideration son and Slidell. After general discussion of the subject, the following conclusions were agreed to: 1st. That we will not support a war, the obemancipation, will entitle the National Govern-

question of the legality of the arrest of Mason 3d. We are opposed to the confiscation of private property for a period beyond the life of the

ment to the support and service of all her citizens

with or without pay, and without regard to the

A Slander -- The Direct Tax. The Indianapolis Journal says that "all through the Seventh, First and Second Congressional Dis a large and liberal scale. The system of keeping tricts and portions of some others" combinat exist to resist the payment of the direct tax imposed by the special session of Congress. "It adds also, that "the taxes in these localities will not youd the reach af civilization. If we were inernment will lose the tax, or a portion of it, and foreign soil, there might be some little excuse will have to bear all the odium of imposing and plenty, and where almost any volunteer may localities alluded to. We venture the predicwe say, in view of the fact that the tax will be at least double as burdensome on our people as upon the people of the central and Northern part of the State. Yet it may be true, indeed, is true, that a portion of the tax can not be collected without fistress and sale, which, doubtless, would not be a very popular movement. Such is the case, however, as to all taxes, and in all localities. What we say is, that the direct tax will be as freely and fully paid in Southern Indiana as any other tax; and as freely and fully paid here as elsewhere, and that there exists nowhere in Southern Indiana any such "combinations" as the Journal charges.—Corydon Democrat.

A Prediction We find the following in the Congressional Globe's report of a debate in the House on the 17th, regarding the disposition to be made of Mason and Surperty

Mr. Vallandigham—These men will be sur-rendered before three months in the face of a threat. I make that prediction here to day.